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horticultural products

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during January 1984 were valued at \$206 million, 2 percent less than a year earlier. Factoring heavily in January's results were lower movement figures for fresh citrus (grapefruit and lemons), apples and grapes. Grapefruit and lemons exports to both the European Community and Japan were down markedly. This reflects the continued controversy over the quarantine treatment of grapefruit destined to Japan and stiff competition from Mediterranean suppliers, especially in European markets. Apple exports slumped largely in response to smaller shipping volumes to important Latin American markets. These countries have tightened import restrictions for all but "essential" commodities in an effort to correct their trade deficits.

January exports of tree nuts and fresh vegetables were up sharply, although not enough to offset declines in other product areas. Almond exports to Japan are showing the benefits of the promotional campaign conducted by California shippers. The surge in walnut exports to Western Europe, however, probably reflects a lag in recordation from the Christmas season and is not expected to carry forward into February. The higher export value for fresh vegetables was prompted by heavier shipments to Canada and strengthened unit prices after the December freeze in Florida. Export value for all horticultural products during fiscal year 1984 (October 1983-September 1984) is forecast at \$2.7 billion, unchanged from a year earlier.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.6 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--U.S. potatoes are being dumped into British Columbia according to the findings of a Canadian Government investigation (See Horticultural Products Review, October 1983). The dumping margin was calculated at US\$1.4 million, with the average margin estimated to be 23 percent. The case now goes to the anti-dumping tribunal which will investigate whether or not material injury has been incurred by British Colombia potato growers. A provisional duty, not to exceed the margin of dumping, will be assessed against imports from the United States after March 5.

--Saudi Arabia has banned imports of carbonated drinks in small sized bottles. While the ban apparently is intended to cover only colas, carbonated and malt drinks, the content specifications include fruit juices, leading to confusion over which imports actually are prohibited. The ban was imposed on the basis that discarded empty bottles create an environmental hazard. Religious pilgrims have complained that broken bottles have caused difficulties during their travels in Saudi Arabia.

The import ban does not apply to orders placed before February 1, 1984, or for which letters of credit were opened before that date. For these products, the ban becomes effective in May.

--Cyprus has raised import duties on a wide array of items, including some horticultural products. The import duty on sauces containing tomato sauce and imported from non-EC countries was increased from 20 percent to 60 percent of the c.i.f. value. The tariff on concentrates used for refreshment drinks was hiked from 20 percent to 24 percent. Baby foods, however, will benefit from a reduced duty of 4 percent. The previous tariff was 40 percent.

--Certain products imported into Canada for the Passover Festival are eligible for import duty and excise tax remission (duty and tax-free entry). The horticultural products involved are canned fruits and vegetables, grape juice and tomato juice, jam, olives, potato chips, ketchup, soups, and tomato paste, puree and sauce. The products must be entered at Canadian Customs during the period commencing two months prior to the eve of the Passover Festival and terminating on the last day of the Festival (April 16-24, 1984). All customs invoices must clearly indicate that the articles are for the Passover Festival.

--Spain announced global import quotas for calendar year 1984 for several agricultural commodities. Among the commodities were canned fruits at 169,305,701 pesetas compared to 153,914,274 last year, hops at 166,143,475 pesetas compared to 151,039,523 in 1983 and tapioca, potato, and similar starches, 34,718,690 pesetas versus 30,653,355. The exchange rate is currently fluctuating around 153 pesetas to the dollar.

--Sweden opened its apple import period on February 7, 1984.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Wine Asia '83 Show was recently held in Singapore at the World Trade Center. The Agricultural Trade Office organized the U.S. exhibition which was open to both the trade and public. Highlights of the show included a wine tasting competition, a wine seminar and video tapes on U.S. wine and wine producing areas. Wine producer participants were Almaden, Christian Brothers, E & J Gallo, and Paul Masson.

--The Solo American Food Exhibition, sponsored by FAS, was held January in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. More than 200 tradesmen viewed products of 65 American firms displayed by 21 participants. The exhibit received media coverage in both English and Arabic language from television, radio, newspapers and magazines. Participants included Ocean Spray cranberries, Sunkist and the California Raisin Advisory Board.

--Foreign produce buyers and retail produce managers will be brought to the annual convention of the Produce Marketing Association (PMA) under a new program initiated by PMA in cooperation with the California Table Grape Commission and FAS. The program will begin in October 1984 when selected key foreign buyers of produce and nursery stock attend the PMA convention and exposition in Washington, D.C. as guests of PMA. Besides facilitating contacts between buyers and sellers, the program will expose the foreign buyers to retail marketing developments in the United States. Selection of the foreign buyers will be made by PMA's International Trade Committee in consultation with FAS.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--A phased reduction in residue levels of the pesticide ethylene dibromide (EDB) in citrus fruits and papayas that will lead to a nondetectable tolerance level by September 1, 1984, was announced by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on March 2. The EPA proposed interim maximum levels of 250 parts per billion (ppb) for the whole fruit which is expected to result in no more than 30 ppb in the edible portions. The phasedown in residue levels will apply to both domestic and imported fruit. This latest EPA action is part of an overall program to eliminate all EDB residues from food products. After September 1, any detectable residue of EDB in domestic and imported papaya or citrus fruit will render the commodities adulterated and subject to seizure under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The EPA announcement has caused concern in Europe, even though no U.S. citrus shipped to Europe is treated with EDB. As of early March, West German and French customs were inspecting all U.S. citrus for chemical residues, and have reportedly turned back some shipments for unknown reasons.

--As of Feb. 15, total 1983/84 vegetable plantings on private sector farms in the Mexican state of Sinaloa were up 29 percent over the same period last season. Plantings of bell peppers and eggplant which are virtually complete are up 49 and 23 percent, respectively. Plantings for tomatoes are up 25 percent over 6 same period last season, while both cucumbers and Zucchini are up 28 percent. In 1982/83 about four fifths of the season's planting for these three vegetables were completed by mid-February.

--A tropical fruit and products trade compendium for selected countries is now available upon request. Fresh and processed products covered in this publication include avocados, bananas, cashew apples, guavas, kiwifruit, mangoes, mangosteens, papayas, pineapples, plantains and tamarinds. Trade statistics are provided for major exporting and importing countries for the period 1973 to 1982, and include all of the above commodities. This publication also includes trade statistics on U.S. exports of fresh avocados, papayas, kiwifruit, and the re-export of bananas and plantains. Copies of this report can be obtained free of charge from the Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, Information Service Staff, Room 5918-S, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

--The USDA enlarged the area in Mexico from which citrus imports are prohibited, on February 17, 1984. The emergency regulatory action taken by APHIS followed the announcement by Mexican authorities of citrus canker in areas previously designated as canker-free. The new regulatory action bans the importation of all citrus from the states of Yucatan, Nuevo Leon, and Veracruz. These three states join the list of infected areas which currently includes Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, and part of Jalisco. Additionally, key limes from any part of Mexico remain non-importable. A joint U.S.-Mexican survey of citrus areas in Veracruz was conducted in late February-early March. No evidence of citrus canker was found.

USDA's most recent regulatory action is likely to result in a sudden and sharp curtailment of Persian lime imports from Mexico. Veracruz is the most important producing state of Persian limes. The immediate impact on imports of other citrus varieties will be minimal due largely to the virtual non-existence of exportable supplies because of the December freeze. In the longer-term, the canker impact on U.S. imports of Mexican citrus will again be minimized if an alternative treatment for EDB is not found by September 1984. This is not true, however, for Persian limes, since U.S. import regulations do not require EDB application.

--The Government of Canada has announced deficiency payments for the 1982/83 crops of apples, carrots, greenhouse cucumbers, cabbage, onions and rutabagas under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. Support levels have been established at 90 percent of the previous 5-year average market price, indexed to reflect changes in the cash cost of inputs during that period. Deficiency payments made are the difference between the support level and the average market return in 1982/83. Payments of 4.63 Canadian cents per kg. to 3,500 apple producers will total C\$21.2 million (US\$17 million). Because a large crop and rapidly rising input costs squeezed carrot growers. About 300 producers will receive C\$4.7 million or 1.65 Canadian cents per kg. in deficiency payments for their 1982 crop. Other payments are C\$4.2 million for greenhouse cucumbers, C\$2 million for cabbage, C\$1.2 million for onions and C\$600,000 for rutabagas.

--A two way free trade agreement between the United States and Israel is now being negotiated. President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Shamir agreed to initiate these negotiations on November 23, 1983. A free trade agreement (FTA) is formed when 2 or more countries eliminate duties and non-tariff barriers on substantially all trade between them. The first round of negotiations is focusing on the broad parameters of an agreement including the possible scope of the FTA, staging, coverage of non-tariff barriers, subsidies, rules of origin and administrative provisions.

U.S.-Israeli trade in horticultural products in 1983 is summarized as follows (data in thousands of dollars):

U.S. Exports		U.S. Imports	
Raisins.....	366	:Citrons *.....	406
Dried prunes.....	228	:Oranges.....	256
Froz. conc. grapefruit juice..	288	:Citrus, prep. & pres.....	1,892
Froz. conc. orange juice.....	1,359	:Olives prep. & pres.....	1,718
Garlic, dried and dehy.....	246	:Canned noncitrus fruit..	187
Other veg., dried and dehy...	188	:Apple juice *.....	1,291
Walnuts.....	1,914	:Jams and jellies *.....	427
Pistachios.....	1,019	:Carrots under 4" *.....	349
Almonds.....	971	:Onions, brine, pickled *:	580
Other tree nuts.....	387	:Tomato paste.....	5,597
Other products.....	1,178	:Tomato sauce.....	3,907
		:Canned tomatoes.....	11,139
Total.....	8,144	:Other veg., froz **.....	1,102
		:Dried carrots *.....	309
		:Other veg. drd. & flour**	1,596
		:Bulbs, corms & roots **:.	1,705
		:Miniture carnations *....	882
		:Other cut flowers.....	971
		:Wine.....	1,675
		:Other products.....	1,857
		Total.....	37,846

*Currently enters duty-free because of most favored nation treatment (MFN), or the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for developing countries.

**Most items in category are currently duty-free.

In 1983 canned tomato products accounted for 55 percent of U.S. imports of horticultural products from Israel. About half of the remaining items imported entered duty-free.

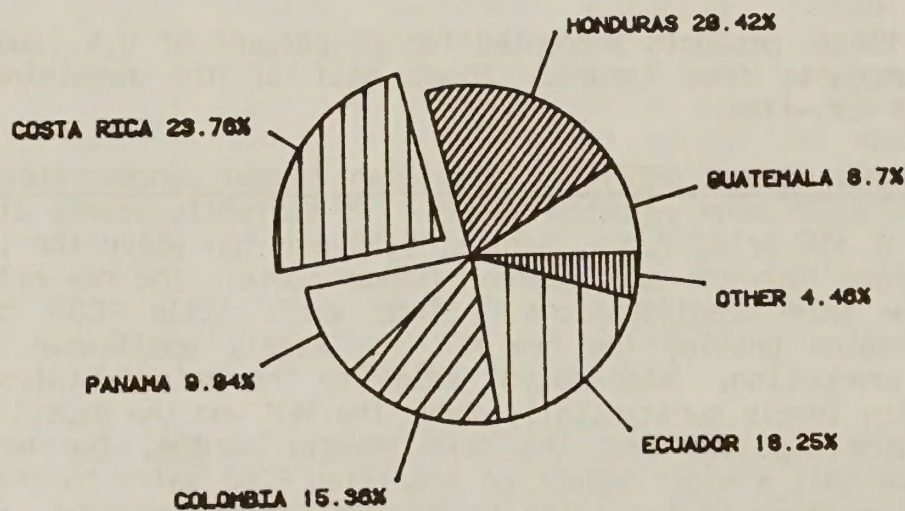
--The minimum export price (MEP) for Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) has again been adjusted upward. It currently stands at \$1,450 per metric ton of 65° brix, f.o.b. Santos, \$150 per ton above the previous level and \$350 more than the pre-December freeze quote. The new price will affect only new sales registrations. Since very little FCOJ from the 1983/84 crop remains unsold, the new MEP is largely applicable to next season's juice production. With recent sales to the United States having been made at price levels substantially above the MEP and the expectation of tight global juice supplies over the next several months, the new floor price should have only a minor impact on Brazilian FCOJ sales to the United States. Brazilian orange juice sales to Western Europe, however, could be somewhat reduced if cost conscious European juice and drink manufacturers elect to modify their formula blends.

--Spanish exporters of canned peaches are finding the United States an attractive market. The tight U.S. supply situation and the strong dollar have encouraged the Spanish trade to look to the United States rather than the domestic market or traditional outlets in the European Community for increasing their canned peach sales during 1983/84. U.S. trade data give evidence of this shift in focus for canned peaches entering the United States. Imports from Spain totaled 3,226 metric tons (158,000 cases) during June-December 1983, whereas there were none during this same period a year earlier. Nearly 90 percent of all U.S. canned peach imports in 1983 were supplied by Spain. Since October, Spanish exporters have been assisted by an 8 to 9 percent rebate on the export value of canned peaches which acts an offset to internal taxes.

--U.S. imports of fresh bananas in calendar year 1983 were 2.4 million metric tons, down 8 percent from the previous year. Import value, however, rose by one percent. The decline in volume largely reflected reduced shipments from Honduras, Ecuador and Guatemala. These countries experienced unfavorable weather conditions last spring which reduced their banana production. Increased imports from Panama and Costa Rica only partially offset the losses in the other three countries.

New York wholesale prices prior to crop damaging windstorms in Honduras and Guatemala last March ranged from \$9 to \$12 per 40 lb. box of bananas. In the following weeks prices escalated to the \$12 to \$15 range. Current wholesale prices for bananas range from \$10 to \$12 per 40 lb. box.

U.S. IMPORTS OF BANANAS, CALENDAR YEAR 1983



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WORLD DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATIONWorld Production

Apples: Apple production for 1983/84 in the major producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere has been revised to 13.6 million tons, 16 percent below the record volume harvested during the 1982/83 season. Crops in many European countries were off sharply from the previous season's bumper harvests because of extreme weather conditions--i.e., an unusually wet spring and one of the hottest, driest summers since 1976. The larger crops estimated for Denmark, Norway, Greece, Spain and the United States, plus a record 1.0 million ton crop in Japan, do not offset the decline in the major European producing countries. Apple production in the major Southern Hemisphere producing countries is expected to increase by 8 percent in 1984. Of the 5 principal countries, only Australia is not expecting a larger crop 1/.

Pears: Pear production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to increase for the third consecutive year. Output for the 1983/84 season is now estimated at 4,770,000 tons, 7 percent above the 1982/83 volume. Unlike apples, pear crops generally benefitted from the unusual weather patterns in Europe during 1983, although the dry weather did adversely affect sizing in some countries. Crops in most countries exhibited the normal "on-off" bearing tendency with marginal shifts (up or down) from last season. However, record harvests were recorded in Japan and Yugoslavia. Despite larger harvests in Argentina and Chile, pear output in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1983/84 season is expected to fall 2 percent short of the record 1982/83 volume--a reflection of the alternate bearing tendency and weather damage to the Australian and New Zealand crops.

Table Grapes: Output of table grapes in the major Northern Hemisphere producers in 1983 totaled 3,770,600 tons. This was only marginally above the 1982 volume but was the fifth straight year of production increases. While rains severely damaged grape crops in North America, the dry summer weather was the limiting factor in Europe. This caused reduced production in France and Spain. Japan harvested a record crop.

1/ For apples and pears the Southern Hemisphere harvest which occurs during the early months of 1984 is counted with the 1983 Northern Hemisphere harvest when calculating world supply and distribution for the 1983/84 season. Table grape and stone fruit crops are calculated on a calendar year basis. Thus the 1983 season refers to the Southern Hemisphere crop harvested principally in the early part of 1983 (and in certain cases including some fruit harvested late in 1982), and the Northern Hemisphere crops harvested principally in the mid and latter parts of 1983.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

The Southern Hemisphere's production of table grapes continues to expand despite four consecutive short crops in Argentina. In an effort to economize, Argentine growers have cut back on fertilizer usage which has resulted in a steady decline in yields. In Chile, output has increased continually since 1976. New plantings of 300 hectares during 1983 bring Chile's total planted area to 17,000 hectares. Approximately 32 percent of the vines are non-bearing. Another 43 percent are not fully mature vines which are likely to increase in productivity during the next few seasons. Within five years, the present stock of vines in Chile is expected to yield an annual production of about 350,000 tons of table grapes--67 percent above the current output.

World Trade

Europe: The large supply of apples in the European Community (EC) in 1982/83 raised domestic consumption for all member countries. Further, the amount of EC apples destined for processing was 1,520,000 tons, more than double the previous season's level. West Germany processed over half this amount, and registered a nearly fourfold increase in apples processed.

During the 1983/84 season, domestic apple consumption in the European Community is projected to decline to more normal levels as prices will be above 1982/83 levels. The amount of apples processed will drop an estimated 42 percent, largely because of the reduction in West German apples for processing.

Eleven percent of the apples produced in the European Community during 1982/83 were withdrawn from the market. About 35 percent of those withdrawn were purchased under the EC preventive intervention program. This program allows withdrawal of certain quantities of apples as determined by the EC Commission before they appear on the market. When market prices fall below 80 percent of a base price the EC Commission can authorize purchases of up to 40 percent of the calculated surplus of the major varieties (Golden Delicious and Boskoop). The amount of apples withdrawn is projected to fall sharply during the current season.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: APPLE WITHDRAWALS (Metric Tons)

Item	: 1980/81	: 1981/82	: 1982/83	: Forecast 1983/84
Total apples purchased by Intervention agency.....	517,748	53,733	977,000	200,000
Purchased under preventive intervention.....	145,372	0	344,000	0

EC apple imports during 1983/84 will be above the previous season levels. The following tabulation shows last season's 18 percent decline and the projected 7 percent increase in apple imports into the major EC markets.

SELECTED EC COUNTRIES: APPLE IMPORTS 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	155,025	122,469	100,000
Denmark.....	34,355	40,346	42,000
France.....	102,000	88,000	90,000
West Germany.....	724,019	499,571	552,000
Italy.....	50,600	46,000	50,000
Netherlands.....	215,000	197,000	225,000
United Kingdom.....	409,400	393,600	425,000
Total.....	1,690,399	1,386,986	1,484,000

1/ Includes intra-EC trade.

Source: Reports from agricultural counselors and attaches.

Southern Hemisphere countries supply the bulk of EC imports from third countries. During the first 9 months of 1983, EC imports of apples from the five major Southern Hemisphere suppliers were 23 percent below the level imported during the comparable period of 1982.

EC APPLE IMPORTS FROM SELECTED SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

Country	1/82-9/82	1/83-9/83
South Africa.....	314,280	194,694
Chile.....	176,200	151,342
Argentina.....	118,006	115,668
New Zealand.....	108,492	96,642
Australia.....	21,908	13,452
Total.....	738,886	571,798

Although the countries of the European Community had, as a whole, a record apple crop in 1982/83, EC apple exports declined. This is explained by the fact that about 85 percent of the bloc's exports consist of intra-Community trade. Thus, the large crops in the net importing members of the EC limited their demand for imports from their EC neighbors.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

French apple exports declined slightly during 1982/83. The reduction in shipments to EC markets was attributable to the 39-percent drop in sales to West Germany (to 897,000 tons). However, French exports to the United Kingdom, sustained by market promotion activities, continued to grow (to 2,223,324 tons). French apple exports to third countries increased by 38 percent from 1981/82 to 1982/83, accounting for 20 percent of French apple exports.

FRANCE: APPLE EXPORTS (Metric Tons)

Region of Destination :	1981/82 :	1982/83
EC.....:	532,479	488,009
Other Europe.....:	26,769	39,452
North America.....:	5,031	11,642
Middle East <u>1</u> /.....:	48,674	40,110
Far East <u>2</u> /.....:	- -	3,162
Other.....:	8,668	28,404
Total.....:	621,621	610,779

1/ Iraq accounted for 27,332 tons in 1981/82 and 0 in 1982/83. Thus, shipments to the rest of region, destinations on the Arabian Peninsula, rose from 21,342 to 41,093 tons. 2/ Singapore.

Source: French Customs

Diversification of EC exports was fostered by subsidies granted by the EC Commission for exports of apples, peaches and table grapes to selected third countries, particularly the Scandinavian countries and countries in the Arabian peninsula.

France, the leading EC apple exporter, should increase intra-EC shipments during the current season. The West German market looks especially promising to French exporters because of the weakness of the franc relative to the deutchmark.

Italian trade sources predict a strong recovery in apple exports during the current season. Part of the reason for the disappointing showing last year was competition from Yugoslavia and Hungary in the West German market. The bulk of Italy's increase will be to EC markets. However, last October Italy obtained Canadian authorization to export apples to that country under specified phytosanitary regulations.

Pear exports from EC countries during the 1983/84 season should surpass the 1982/83 level largely because of a projected recovery in Italian pear exports. Italy's pear exports were down last season because of a shortfall in the crop and because the processing industry absorbed a larger quantity. Most of the other EC pear exporting countries expect to maintain the previous season levels.

Spanish apple exports, domestic consumption and processor utilization are expected to increase during 1983/84 in response to larger supplies, the smaller EC crop and the devaluation of the peseta. The bulk of these exports is projected to go to traditional markets: the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Belgium.

The Northern European countries protect their domestic apple and pear industries by allowing imported fruit only after an announced opening date. These opening dates in 1983/84 were as follows:

	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>
Norway	Jan. 24	Nov. 29
Sweden	Feb. 7	Nov. 9
Finland	Dec. 3	Nov. 17

Southern Hemisphere: The five major Southern Hemisphere producing countries expect to export increased volumes of all deciduous fruit during the 1984 season, compared with the previous year's level. With the exception of pears and cherries, the combined production volume of these countries are above the levels achieved in 1983. In addition, trade sources report better quality fruit this season, increased export opportunities because of the reduced European crop, and higher export prices.

The Southern Hemisphere producing countries expect to export 18 percent more apples during the 1984 season. Four countries anticipate increased apple exports. The exception is Australia which expects to maintain last season's level.

Chilean fresh deciduous fruit exports for 1983 are estimated at nearly 377,000 tons, up almost 14 percent from 1982. A sharp increase in exports of table grapes, from 109,000 to an estimated 152,000 tons, accounts for most of the overall rise. The United States is Chile's main market for fruits, increasing its market share from 35 percent during 1982 to over 40 percent during 1983. A further increase in total Chilean exports, to about 410,000 tons, is expected during 1984. Table grapes and apples should account for most of the increase in fresh deciduous fruit exports.

Significantly larger volumes of apple exports to the Middle East, Far East, and the United States during 1983 offset a sharp decline in shipments to the European Community, a significant Chilean market. Both a self-limiting export quota suggested by the EC and reduced prices discouraged exports to that market. As a result, Chilean apple exports during 1983 are estimated at 180,000 tons, down about one percent from 1982.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

Improved price prospects for apples in the EC should boost sales to that market during 1984. Increased exports to the United States, the Middle East and the Far East are to counter an expected decline in exports to other Latin American countries. Chilean apple exports during 1984 are preliminarily forecast at 195,000 tons.

Expected increases in deciduous fruit production in the near future will require significant investments in expanding packing and cold storage facilities. A recent study indicated that the chamber capacity for cold storage in Chile's fruit area is slightly over 1 million cubic meters, equivalent to almost 13 million boxes (248,000 tons) of apples. An expansion of nearly 14 percent is expected during 1984.

South African fresh deciduous fruit exports declined from 312,831 tons during 1982 to 250,148 tons during 1983. Apple exports were down 35 percent, totaling 144,000 tons. The decline in apple exports was due to the smaller crop and lower quality of the fruit. South African deciduous fruit exports are sold through a single-channel marketing system, the Deciduous Fruit Board. The Board is the sole exporter, enforcing quality control, standardized packs, and the use of the Cape brand. During the 1983 season a smaller percentage of the crop complied with these export standards. In addition, prices of apples on the domestic market were higher than export prices. Prospects for 1984 South African exports are expected to be more favorable given increased production levels.

Australia's reduced apple exports during the 1983 season are attributed to reduced supplies and the difficulty of marketing in Europe. South East Asian markets, especially Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong, were increasingly important for Australian apple exports during the past season.

The average export returns on seven varieties of Australian apples during the 1983 season were below the support prices specified by the Apple and Pear Stabilization Act. As a consequence, stabilization payments on these varieties exported to Europe "at risk" will be \$258,826 payable on 474,000 boxes at rates ranging from 32 to 99 cents per 42 lb. (19.05 kg.) box.

North America: Canada will continue to be a net importer of fresh apples and pears during 1983/84. The United States will remain the major supplier. During the 1982/83 season Canadian apple imports fell from the large volume of 1981/82 due largely to the recovery of production in the Province of Quebec which suffered severe yield cutbacks following the harsh winter of 1980/81. During 1983/84 imports may decline further if stronger prices in Europe attract supplies from other countries that are normally marketed in Canada.

The volume of U.S. apple exports declined slightly during the 1982/83 season reflecting reduced Canadian and European demand. However, shipments to the Far East fared extremely well at 43 percent of shipments, up from 28 percent the previous season. Taiwan was the largest single purchaser of U.S. apples, receiving 62,748 tons. U.S. apple exports to all destinations were 273,298 tons valued at \$147.5 million.

U.S. apple exports during the first six months of the 1983/84 season were 156,462 tons, 13 percent behind the volume exported during the comparable period of the preceding season. A marked reduction in exports to Venezuela, which now prohibits apple imports, accounts for most of the loss.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

U.S. pear exports during the 1982/83 season totaled 35,857 tons valued at \$21.7 million. This represents a 31 percent decline in volume from the preceding season. Shipments to Canada were down sharply, in part because of the Canadian government's imposition of reduced tolerance levels for the pesticide amitraz. Exports to South America, especially Brazil, suffered because of continuing trade restrictions in that area.

U.S. table grape exports during 1983 totaled 110,822 tons, down 7 percent from the 1982 volume. Canada was the major market, receiving 79 percent of total U.S. exports. The Far East received 14 percent of the exports, and the Middle East purchased 2 percent. U.S. cherry exports to Japan declined for the second consecutive year because of rain damage in the U.S. Northwest and a record Japanese cherry crop. The marketing of Japanese cherries extended past July 1 and this coincided with sales of U.S. cherries. U.S. cherry exports in 1983 were 7,833 tons, compared with last year's level of 9,257 tons. U.S. cherry exports to Japan were 1,504 tons, and Canada received 5,084 tons.

U.S. expenditures on deciduous fruit imports during 1983 totaled \$169 million, a 26 percent increase over 1982. Imports during 1982 and 1983 by countries of origin were as follows (data in thousands of metric tons):

		<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Apples:	Canada.....	32.8	45.3
	South Africa.....	13.2	11.1
	New Zealand.....	11.6	17.1
	Chile.....	10.3	14.8
	France.....	3.3	7.8
	Argentina.....	0	1.2
	Others.....	0.7	0.9
	Total.....	<u>71.9</u>	<u>98.2</u>
Pears:	Chile.....	5.8	4.2
	Australia.....	2.1	3.8
	Others.....	1.7	1.7
	Total.....	<u>9.6</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Grapes:	Chile.....	75.9	108.1
	Mexico.....	16.2	16.5
	Canada.....	2.4	1.3
	Others.....	0.6	1.6
	Total.....	<u>95.1</u>	<u>127.5</u>
Peaches & Nectarines:	Chile.....	5.5	11.9
	Others.....	0.3	1.1
	Total.....	<u>5.8</u>	<u>13.0</u>
Plums:	Chile.....	1.6	3.8
	Total.....	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Cherries:	Total.....	0.1	0.4

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

APPLES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
1981/82-1983/84 2/
(1,000 metric tons)

Continent and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS			PROCESSED		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <u>3/</u>	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <u>3/</u>	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <u>3/</u>
North America									
Canada <u>4/</u>	417	478	469	70	64	65	174	180	180
Mexico.....	280	343	263	---	---	---	20	68	39
United States <u>4/</u>	3,517	3,681	3,718	274	273	275	1,475	1,621	1,675
Subtotal.....	4,214	4,502	4,450	344	337	340	1,669	1,869	1,894
Europe									
EC									
Belgium-Luxembourg <u>4/</u>	134	270	203	66	67	70	20	54	31
Denmark <u>4/</u>	43	59	60	6	11	11	15	15	15
France <u>5/</u>	1,465	1,973	1,535	624	614	615	120	170	130
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	773	2,637	1,313	25	46	40	204	805	270
Greece.....	300	255	314	37	10	35	18	26	30
Italy.....	1,773	2,634	2,072	490	290	400	215	250	220
Netherlands <u>4/</u>	260	405	325	155	144	150	74	100	90
United Kingdom <u>5/</u>	227	340	300	11	20	10	60	100	100
Subtotal.....	4,975	8,573	6,122	1,414	1,202	1,331	726	1,520	886
Other Europe									
Austria <u>5/</u>	186	340	263	---	---	---	52	105	75
Norway.....	54	44	50	---	---	---	10	8	10
Spain <u>5/</u>	1,008	853	983	67	16	40	50	43	50
Sweden <u>4/</u>	29	43	42	---	---	---	70	5	5
Switzerland <u>4/</u> <u>5/</u>	83	140	99	1	---	1	35	53	35
Yugoslavia.....	508	746	589	62	20	50	126	250	190
Subtotal.....	1,868	2,166	2,026	130	36	91	343	464	365
Total Europe.....	6,843	10,739	8,148	1,544	1,238	1,422	1,069	1,984	1,251
Asia									
Japan.....	846	924	1,001	3	2	4	140	162	180
Southern Hemisphere									
Argentina.....	804	817	970	230	220	270	340	366	425
Australia.....	294	290	280	33	35	35	74	90	75
Chile.....	335	355	380	182	180	195	40	45	50
New Zealand.....	235	218	240	94	93	111	72	70	75
South Africa.....	486	423	477	222	144	182	113	120	130
Subtotal.....	2,154	2,103	2,347	761	672	793	639	691	755
Grand Total.....	14,057	18,268	15,946	2,652	2,249	2,559	3,517	4,706	4,080

--Indicates negligible or not available.

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. 2/ Crop year refers to July-June period for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere countries harvest and marketing occur entirely during the second year shown. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Commercial crop. 5/ Excludes cider apples.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

PEARS: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
1981/82-1983/84 2/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Continent and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 3/	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 3/
North America						
Canada 4/.....	32	31	32	---	1	1
Mexico.....	31	41	42	---	---	---
United States 4/.....	814	729	702	52	36	32
Subtotal.....	877	801	776	52	37	33
Europe						
EC						
Belgium-Luxembourg 4/.....	58	97	93	18	35	30
Denmark 4/.....	6	3	4	---	---	---
France 5/.....	428	427	421	80	81	80
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	276	534	380	8	10	9
Greece.....	115	99	132	5	4	6
Italy.....	1,220	1,147	1,454	171	95	170
Netherlands.....	90	105	110	51	62	60
United Kingdom 5/.....	49	40	55	1	2	2
Subtotal.....	2,242	2,452	2,649	334	289	357
Other Europe						
Austria 5/.....	32	57	49	---	---	---
Norway.....	10	8	7	---	---	---
Spain 5/.....	525	449	551	25	21	25
Sweden.....	6	5	5	---	---	---
Switzerland 4/ 5/.....	15	22	20	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	137	177	179	1	2	3
Subtotal.....	725	718	811	26	23	28
Total Europe.....	2,967	3,170	3,460	360	312	385
Asia						
Japan.....	487	493	534	10	14	10
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	138	176	155	63	70	70
Australia.....	110	125	110	19	20	25
Chile.....	45	49	52	26	21	23
New Zealand.....	17	11	12	2	2	2
South Africa.....	148	165	162	46	55	52
Subtotal.....	458	526	491	156	168	172
Grand Total.....	4,789	4,990	5,261	578	531	600

--Indicates negligible or not available.

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately. 2/ Crop year refers to July-June period for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere countries harvest and marketing occur entirely during the second year shown. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Commercial crop. 5/ Excludes cider apples.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FRUIT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1982-84 1/ (1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1982	1983 2/	1984 2/	1982	1983 2/	1984 2/
PEACHES AND NECTARINES						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	34.3	37.0	---	---	---	---
EC Total.....	2,435.6	2,658.5	---	479.8	469.1	---
France.....	412.6	474.3	---	20.9	24.1	---
Greece.....	453.5	478.6	---	93.0	65.0	---
Italy.....	1,569.5	1,705.6	---	365.9	380.0	---
Japan.....	227.5	236.9	---	---	---	---
Mexico.....	199.9	163.2	---	---	1.0	---
Spain.....	462.0	509.0	---	13.0	18.0	---
United States.....	1,201.8	980.5	---	31.0	25.0	---
Yugoslavia.....	96.7	90.0	---	2.0	4.0	---
Subtotal.....	4,657.8	4,675.1	---	525.8	517.1	---
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	182.0	256.0	250.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australia.....	69.5	70.0	65.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Chile.....	104.0	116.5	122.0	11.3	17.2	19.0
New Zealand.....	30.0	23.6	26.5	---	---	---
South Africa.....	147.7	145.4	145.5	0.5	.3	0.5
Subtotal.....	533.2	611.5	609.0	13.5	19.2	21.3
Grand Total.....	5,191.0	5,286.6	---	539.3	536.3	---
PLUM AND PRUNES (FRESH)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	6.9	5.9	---	---	---	---
EC Total.....	1,055.0	738.0	---	40.5	38.0	---
France.....	209.4	168.6	---	12.5	9.5	---
Germany, Fed. Rep. of..	655.0	379.4	---	4.0	3.5	---
Italy.....	190.6	190.0	---	24.0	25.0	---
Spain.....	98.0	138.0	---	17.0	23.0	---
United States.....	533.2	606.2	---	20.6	19.1	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,028.0	1,038.0	---	10.0	10.0	---
Subtotal.....	2,721.1	2,526.1	---	88.1	90.1	---
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	68.8	47.5	58.0	1.0	1.7	2.0
Australia.....	16.4	20.1	21.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Chile.....	17.0	19.0	20.5	3.0	6.0	7.0
New Zealand.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	---	---	---
South Africa.....	14.6	16.9	17.2	7.2	10.0	10.3
Subtotal.....	121.0	107.7	120.9	13.5	20.2	22.0
Grand Total.....	2,842.1	2,633.8	---	101.6	110.3	---

--Indicates negligible or not available.

1/ Calendar years. Southern Hemisphere harvest begins in January or late in the previous year. Northern Hemisphere harvest begins in April or later. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Report from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED FRUIT IN SELECTED COUNTRIES,
1982-84 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Country	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1982	1983 2/	1984 2/	1982	1983 2/	1984 2/
TABLE GRAPES						
Northern Hemisphere						
EC Total.....	1,728.5	1,909.1	---	473.1	498.9	---
France.....	163.3	144.7	---	25.5	18.0	---
Greece.....	261.0	318.0	---	90.0	100.0	---
Italy.....	1,304.2	1,446.4	---	357.6	380.9	---
Japan.....	338.3	346.3	---	---	---	---
Mexico 3/.....	167.0	166.0	---	20.2	16.2	---
Spain.....	539.0	511.0	---	69.0	80.0	---
United States.....	640.7	594.2	---	111.6	110.8	---
Yugoslavia 4/.....	267.0	244.0	---	10.0	20.0	---
Subtotal.....	3,680.5	3,770.6	---	683.9	725.9	---
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	120.0	117.0	113.0	1.5	2.6	3.0
Chile.....	152.0	190.0	210.0	109.2	152.0	165.0
South Africa.....	62.1	63.0	68.5	37.3	41.1	46.0
Subtotal.....	334.1	370.0	391.5	148.0	195.7	214.0
Grand Total.....	4,014.6	4,140.6	---	831.9	921.6	---
APRICOTS						
EC Total.....	334.4	413.4	---	39.5	49.4	---
France.....	71.4	87.4	---	1.4	5.0	---
Greece.....	90.4	141.0	---	29.1	34.4	---
Italy.....	172.6	185.0	---	9.0	10.0	---
Spain.....	180.0	164.0	---	23.0	30.0	---
United States.....	103.3	86.3	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	28.1	25.0	---	0.2	0.2	---
Subtotal.....	645.8	688.7	---	62.7	79.6	---
Southern Hemisphere						
Argentina.....	19.1	25.8	28.0	---	1	1.0
Australia.....	27.1	27.0	25.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chile.....	12.0	12.9	13.3	---	---	0.2
South Africa.....	26.1	28.2	27.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Subtotal.....	84.3	93.9	93.7	0.4	1.4	1.8
Grand Total.....	730.1	782.6	---	63.1	81.0	---
CHERRIES						
Northern Hemisphere						
Canada.....	10.8	9.5	---	---	---	---
EC Total.....	612.7	576.2	---	45.6	41.6	---
France.....	122.8	95.6	---	15.6	10.6	---
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	298.4	272.6	---	11.0	8.5	---
Greece.....	22.5	37.0	---	2.0	5.0	---
Italy.....	169.0	171.0	---	17.0	17.5	---
Japan.....	15.4	24.1	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	72.0	73.0	---	0.7	0.6	---
United States.....	282.3	233.1	---	9.3	7.8	---
Yugoslavia.....	155.0	142.0	---	5.0	7.0	---
Subtotal.....	1,148.2	1,057.9	---	60.6	57.0	---
Southern Hemisphere						
Australia.....	5.4	4.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chile.....	6.0	6.3	6.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Subtotal.....	11.4	10.6	10.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
Grand Total.....	1,159.6	1,068.5	---	61.4	57.8	---

--Indicates negligible or not available.

1/ Calendar years Southern Hemisphere harvest begins in January or late in the previous year. Northern Hemisphere harvest begins in April or later. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Total grape production. 4/ Production figure shown is 15 percent of total grape production which is estimated to be roughly equivalent to table grape production.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Report from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

1461000

U.S. EXPORTS OF APPLES, FRESH
CROP YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1
(IN METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.....	40,425	50,914	41,624	34,484	44,970	49,082	60,124	39,468	65,979	42,670
MEXICO.....	6,134	7,315	9,534	7,172	4,155	4,673	8,307	9,425	4,827	1,852
OTHER.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	46,559	58,229	51,159	41,656	49,126	53,755	68,431	48,893	70,806	44,522
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE.....	10	46	34	54	21	42	73	160	142	37
COSTA RICA.....	89	188	174	393	496	888	960	457	132	138
EL SALVADOR.....	33	16	196	1	53	251	722	255	367	96
GUATEMALA.....	332	536	523	1,071	435	1,459	1,223	1,538	1,179	82
HONDURA.....	215	330	398	223	413	1,127	1,077	1,176	992	62
NICARAGUA.....	207	264	211	340	459	131	102	200	138	15
PANAMA.....	533	221	713	579	506	976	1,705	2,541	2,609	2,187
TOTAL	1,418	1,701	2,311	3,077	3,294	4,875	5,864	6,337	5,557	2,617
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS.....	524	646	564	575	310	400	512	486	423	77
BARBADOS.....	41	35	23	177	156	503	382	748	525	515
BERMUDA.....	215	330	405	242	447	176	162	110	143	213
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	522	531	901	1,242	1,141	1,473	1,325	1,425	1,090	1,013
FRENCH WEST INDIES.....	2	0	9	42	34	270	537	825	252	50
HAITI.....	23	94	67	74	45	76	53	188	161	123
JAMAICA.....	152	25	25	3	0	43	0	0	0	3
LM & WM ISLANDS.....	56	31	27	25	50	137	201	256	218	349
NETHL. ANTILLES.....	534	614	733	737	982	1,001	1,650	1,377	1,355	1,352
TRINIDAD TOBAGO.....	134	144	475	541	885	944	1,676	1,811	2,249	3,301
OTHER.....	0	0	23	47	72	43	32	65	9	48
TOTAL	2,364	2,511	3,413	3,478	4,372	4,865	6,530	7,692	6,426	7,045
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,411	599	0
BRAZIL.....	5,413	464	1,310	410	1,454	945	560	681	3,018	217
CHILE.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	195	0	0	4,037
COLOMBIA.....	95	7	244	1,855	4,064	3,721	5,499	8,187	7,552	8,048
ECUADOR.....	153	621	554	551	857	771	1,095	1,092	1,045	753
PERU.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
URUGUAY.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	104	0
VENEZUELA.....	2,236	3,231	5,924	9,753	7,963	4,064	5,446	14,711	13,823	19,440
OTHER.....	58	35	44	64	59	71	57	35	11	0
TOTAL	8,355	4,353	8,034	12,746	14,400	9,572	12,880	29,574	32,149	32,896
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
DENMARK.....	0	92	0	0	10	0	118	0	0	0
FRANCE.....	0	62	9	54	735	46	69	630	777	45
GERMANY, F.R.G. REP.....	0	13	0	0	15	0	115	186	258	0
IRELAND.....	15	1,353	591	265	1,410	951	1,030	1,293	1,112	1,527
NETHERLANDS.....	34	157	13	447	2,806	718	1,380	3,997	2,406	949
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1,143	5,817	4,224	1,438	8,314	5,164	7,014	14,352	12,008	9,387
OTHER.....	0	61	0	0	0	14	37	27	0	0
TOTAL	1,192	7,564	4,842	2,249	13,294	7,893	9,762	20,486	15,551	11,909
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
FINLAND.....	1,325	1,583	1,570	2,468	3,140	2,858	3,639	6,471	4,956	3,535
ICELAND.....	471	739	624	774	1,445	1,370	1,337	1,153	1,730	1,338
NORWAY.....	2,070	1,443	2,065	1,407	3,429	2,834	4,719	5,188	6,355	5,635
SWEDEN.....	2,061	2,075	1,314	2,642	4,344	3,172	2,112	5,475	6,376	2,178
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	0
TOTAL	6,886	5,900	3,593	7,695	12,398	10,234	11,806	18,297	13,443	12,687
USSR AND EAST EUROPE										
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE EAST										
BAHRAIN.....	0	11	0	0	0	107	0	2	13	751
KUWAIT.....	0	0	0	0	0	381	31	2,932	1,252	3,096
QATAR.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	357
SAUDI ARABIA.....	0	0	3	0	18,343	16,782	18,983	29,853	21,957	22,546
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT.....	0	0	0	0	4	4,341	5,223	13,455	12,909	12,728
YEMEN (SANA).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	545	1,047
OTHER.....	0	55	0	0	0	11	0	0	34	1
TOTAL	0	65	3	0	18,550	21,612	24,236	47,449	36,721	40,526
FAR EAST										
BANGLADESH.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0
BRUNEI.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	2,549	3,022	2,005	2,763	1,850	3,092	64,629	74,155	57,232	62,748
HONG KONG.....	7,777	10,538	13,104	11,945	11,314	14,385	15,404	28,669	19,328	27,185
INDONESIA.....	215	498	1,895	2,614	2,507	2,297	1,701	3,707	5,054	4,334
JAPAN.....	13	0	11	24	2	5	839	32	8	459
MALAYSIA.....	210	226	395	1,316	1,334	2,131	2,950	4,138	5,381	9,003
PHILIPPINES.....	169	380	927	666	521	594	384	829	297	236
SINGAPORE.....	1,610	3,201	5,908	6,778	5,297	4,461	7,168	8,518	7,974	10,272
SRI LANKA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	83	107	183
THAILAND.....	562	679	1,166	774	1,222	32	36	1,534	1,598	2,159
OTHER.....	0	67	5	0	0	61	92	16	0	8
TOTAL	13,205	19,513	25,415	27,391	24,107	27,057	93,269	121,691	77,141	116,773
AFRICA										
EGYPT.....	0	11	0	0	218	913	1,054	1,362	738	470
LIBERIA.....	39	24	73	142	117	98	143	285	92	31
OTHER.....	18	29	49	11	15	33	14	47	80	75
TOTAL	57	33	122	193	350	1,044	1,210	1,694	909	576
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA.....	0	1	3	0	0	0	77	320	5,679	13
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	322	394	438	348	420	259	315	509	290	335
NEW ZEALAND.....	162	605	544	730	1,232	1,811	1,370	2,120	1,957	3,263
OTHER PACIFIC IS.....	48	76	174	164	141	213	108	38	51	110
U T ER PACIFIC IS.....	14	26	25	56	55	43	598	316	30	20
OTHER.....	7	0	17	6	11	12	12	15	6	5
TOTAL	554	1,101	1,240	1,304	1,858	2,337	2,481	3,317	9,013	3,747
WORLD TOTAL.....										
	80,455	104,091	102,256	120,063	149,339	143,275	236,468	303,428	273,727	273,298

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

1488500

U.S. EXPORTS OF PEARS, FRESH
CROP YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1
(IN METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.....	20,427	17,945	19,592	20,691	14,721	16,443	21,829	17,385	23,638	15,695
MEXICO.....	1,247	2,012	1,854	1,336	1,457	1,992	2,704	3,271	4,038	972
TOTAL	21,674	19,958	21,446	22,027	16,179	18,435	24,533	20,656	27,676	16,666
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE.....	2	10	16	11	30	15	20	8	32	23
COSTA RICA.....	5	23	20	52	144	146	69	45	0	13
EL SALVADOR.....	11	0	5	0	0	9	0	2	0	0
GUATEMALA.....	26	57	25	49	33	79	78	147	68	0
HONDURAS.....	26	16	31	72	111	70	118	130	46	7
NICARAGUA.....	8	11	7	27	14	4	36	9	4	0
PANAMA.....	101	174	249	265	240	232	338	445	418	484
TOTAL	166	291	354	476	572	557	659	785	569	527
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS.....	34	10	22	9	9	17	0	8	15	0
BARBADOS.....	0	0	6	1	0	15	11	10	11	4
BERMUDA.....	26	12	12	17	22	21	19	36	10	17
CAYMAN ISLANDS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	26	27	64	73	94	182	93	116	106	88
FRENCH WEST INDIES.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	35	11	0
LOWE ISLANDS.....	0	0	6	8	2	3	7	10	21	11
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.....	106	121	106	135	175	185	202	219	230	243
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.....	224	44	91	106	121	129	262	227	452	594
OTHER.....	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	4	1
TOTAL	416	215	310	349	427	555	596	680	856	947
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA.....	0	19	0	0	0	0	14	211	0	0
BRAZIL.....	6,923	7,940	3,720	63	3,074	3,033	2,272	1,600	3,404	24
CHILE.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	5	154
COLOMBIA.....	0	0	0	2	144	249	659	752	1,053	738
ECUADOR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
PARAGUAY.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
PERU.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
VENEZUELA.....	1,631	1,315	1,340	1,675	2,799	1,560	1,795	4,678	5,639	5,480
OTHER.....	0	0	5	2	2	4	1	2	0	0
TOTAL	8,554	9,275	5,065	1,742	6,025	4,855	4,760	7,382	10,101	6,396
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG.....	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENMARK.....	119	0	52	75	55	77	20	19	11	0
FRANCE.....	0	0	14	0	158	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY, F.D. REP.....	599	107	250	449	957	883	601	448	306	0
IRELAND.....	132	0	16	11	162	44	0	0	0	17
NETHERLANDS.....	1,017	573	1,252	634	1,197	1,001	371	814	329	137
UNITED KINGDOM.....	244	35	179	0	696	74	33	123	68	18
TOTAL	2,177	715	1,763	1,170	3,225	2,070	1,024	1,404	723	172
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA.....	0	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINLAND.....	246	150	0	40	589	184	53	289	57	229
ICELAND.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	25	7
NORWAY.....	1,878	453	1,190	1,105	1,949	1,651	1,368	1,409	1,300	885
SWEDEN.....	3,560	2,899	3,054	3,765	6,048	7,190	4,914	7,246	4,337	2,968
TOTAL	5,684	3,502	4,387	4,914	8,586	9,026	6,335	8,944	5,718	4,089
MIDDLE EAST										
BAHRAIN.....	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
KUWAIT.....	0	0	11	0	1	9	0	417	190	385
QATAR.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	31
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1	0	0	0	164	104	695	1,916	3,162	3,868
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT.....	0	0	11	0	10	323	1,386	2,556	1,569	1,677
YEMEN (SANA).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	477	0
OTHER.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	8	0	2	0	176	436	2,081	5,044	5,399	6,003
FAR EAST										
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0
HONG KONG.....	178	171	26	62	154	413	208	304	315	95
INDONESIA.....	25	23	53	62	13	20	0	8	4	0
JAPAN.....	4	19	0	3	0	52	15	0	3	0
MALAYSIA.....	0	1	9	13	6	57	28	14	26	4
SINGAPORE.....	189	182	236	584	703	626	516	393	219	120
THAILAND.....	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
OTHER.....	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	398	396	331	726	882	1,173	779	719	566	221
AFRICA										
EGYPT.....	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	11	18	0
LIBERIA.....	8	2	0	5	2	1	0	25	9	2
LIBYA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	104
NIGERIA.....	1	1	7	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
SIERRA LEONE.....	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	6	0	11
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	9	3	7	5	22	8	5	31	28	106
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
FRENCH PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	49	89	79	47	28	8	47	98	37	31
NEW ZEALAND.....	0	174	152	167	160	254	268	360	533	701
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	0	3	17	7	11	6	3	4	20	0
OTHER.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
TOTAL	49	265	249	222	199	268	318	466	590	732
WORLD TOTAL.....	39,135	34,620	33,914	31,632	36,292	37,392	41,088	46,112	52,227	35,857

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT

1476000

U.S. EXPORTS OF GRAPEFRUITS, FRESH
CALENDAR YEARS
(IN METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.....	86,904	87,024	84,421	83,013	73,474	60,547	44,145	41,105	77,969	77,980
MEXICO.....	348	432	599	256	410	50	495	1,680	707	579
TOTAL	87,302	87,457	85,030	83,269	73,887	61,047	44,640	42,785	78,676	78,559
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE.....	42	36	12	9	18	47	70	36	21	33
COSTA RICA.....	7	7	155	173	272	334	319	49	37	54
EL SALVADOR.....	7	136	146	161	305	52	194	298	188	175
GUATEMALA.....	508	570	800	951	1,140	840	1,156	1,131	1,010	90
HONDURAS.....	167	167	304	440	341	431	405	373	41	123
NICARAGUA.....	175	174	196	220	87	84	89	50	2	0
PANAMA.....	697	757	609	866	930	1,051	1,385	1,125	1,231	1,470
TOTAL	1,603	1,943	2,222	2,459	3,173	3,371	3,623	3,062	2,531	1,945
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS.....	80	106	111	61	94	87	83	90	65	19
BARBADOS.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	29	30
BERMUDA.....	22	29	34	46	59	61	36	23	39	100
CAYMAN ISLANDS.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	19	25	4	12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	104	707	446	443	232	371	643	213	721	349
FRANCE WEST INDIES.....	0	12	70	13	22	11	165	119	113	17
HAITI.....	4	4	4	15	25	24	12	24	16	4
JAMAICA.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	3
LEWIS & CLARK ISLANDS.....	1	4	4	3	7	4	9	17	21	20
NETHERLAND ANTILLES.....	135	109	115	124	153	156	201	110	153	199
TRINIDAD TOBAGO.....	146	273	202	270	60	30	654	741	1,266	994
TOTAL	500	1,253	996	999	652	1,131	1,959	1,931	2,474	1,792
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA.....	0	0	0	0	0	267	541	35	0	0
BRAZIL.....	60	57	11	35	5	2	196	18	7	6
CHILE.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	207
COLOMBIA.....	0	0	1	0	29	113	180	444	541	586
ECUADOR.....	50	33	29	63	54	153	224	128	127	0
VENEZUELA.....	1,479	811	690	722	540	7	42	0	0	0
OTHER.....	2	3	3	2	6	0	0	3	2	0
TOTAL	1,590	905	735	821	633	574	1,263	627	677	800
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG.....	0	0	0	0	15	14	6	0	0	0
DENMARK.....	134	209	106	146	141	0	13	17	0	7
FRANCE.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	127	76	104	291	601	22	501	36	13	9
IRELAND.....	33	166	14	45	99	16	0	46	46	0
ITALY.....	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0	203	0
NETHERLANDS.....	270	940	215	745	1,326	164	795	339	160	57
UNITED KINGDOM.....	970	1,634	786	499	1,016	381	745	292	252	201
TOTAL	1,534	3,024	1,480	1,746	3,207	600	2,100	731	718	274
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA.....	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
FINLAND.....	212	386	110	344	229	111	111	92	109	28
ICELAND.....	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	18	15	16
NORWAY.....	255	575	176	323	403	297	344	261	243	118
SWEDEN.....	1,366	1,824	1,080	1,529	1,914	1,233	1,321	1,245	755	307
SWITZERLAND.....	8	0	6	13	45	15	11	0	0	1
TOTAL	1,347	2,801	1,372	2,249	3,000	1,653	1,828	1,622	1,152	471
USSR AND EAST EUROPE										
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE EAST										
BAHRAIN.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
KUWAIT.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	10	14
SAUDI ARABIA.....	0	0	0	33	417	1,300	1,748	3,977	2,455	1,708
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	906	433	461	242
OTHER.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	33	419	1,300	2,700	4,410	3,096	1,996
FAR EAST										
BRUNEI.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	70
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	71	537	490	303	552	421	802	1,677	2,990	1,253
HONG KONG.....	7,085	6,141	5,737	6,155	5,634	7,445	7,966	9,049	10,442	6,697
INDONESIA.....	481	1,521	2,080	1,376	1,443	724	1,276	1,758	2,312	399
JAPAN.....	707	1,374	1,581	891	2,692	1,728	1,355	1,135	1,647	1,631
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF.....	0	0	0	11	0	10	0	13	16	15
MACAO.....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALAYSIA.....	12	45	100	24	129	9	148	420	727	1,028
PHILIPPINES.....	79	77	78	87	149	231	208	205	177	0
SINGAPORE.....	1,976	2,754	1,737	1,641	2,438	3,000	3,408	3,133	3,123	2,924
SOUTHERN ASIA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
THAILAND.....	14	0	72	13	5	1	1	2	16	49
TOTAL	10,423	12,453	11,801	10,502	13,047	13,664	15,178	16,392	21,530	14,306
AFRICA										
LIBERIA.....	0	0	2	4	4	0	2	14	2	11
SIERRA LEONE.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
OTHER.....	1	1	6	2	1	0	1	2	0	1
TOTAL	1	1	8	6	5	0	3	21	2	11
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	132	45	14
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	112	113	133	78	65	4	70	60	31	16
NEW ZEALAND.....	460	431	394	376	394	464	477	507	673	591
OTHER PACIFIC IS.....	32	73	70	44	45	49	19	54	65	47
TYLER PACIFIC IS.....	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	13	0
OTHER.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	609	618	569	499	543	593	548	755	827	668
WORLD TOTAL.....	105,410	110,463	104,513	103,002	114,567	114,171	117,461	111,835	111,662	110,822

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

THE HONG KONG MARKET

The residents of Hong Kong annually spend an average of 28 dollars (fob value) per person on U.S. horticultural products, making this British colony second in per capita consumption and third in total consumption of U.S. exported horticultural products. This remarkable expenditure is a product of 10 years of average annual growth rates exceeding 15 percent.

Hong Kong, although only one third the size of Rhode Island, contains 5.4 million people, making its crowded urban center the most densely populated location in the world. Most of Hong Kong's citizens work in either the manufacturing, commerce or financial service sectors and rely heavily on imports for food. U.S. horticultural products exported to Hong Kong constitute 8 percent of Hong Kong's total agricultural imports, 25 percent of all horticultural imports and 55 percent of agricultural imports from the United States.

An expansive western oriented institutional trade has been a significant factor in the surge in horticultural imports. Continual construction of hotels, restaurants and modern supermarkets should ensure a future need for additional imports.

The population, particularly the young, are increasingly opting for western lifestyles and eating habits. The outlets selling western foods do especially well because the high per capita incomes in Hong Kong (third in Asia behind Japan and Singapore) enable the consumers to purchase the quality and consistency offered by U.S. exporters. The quality and appeal of U.S. products has prevented major competitors from infringing on the 25 percent market share enjoyed by U.S. exporters since 1975. China, Japan and Taiwan benefit from lower freight rates, yet their portions of the market have remained fairly steady at 42, 10 and 6 percent respectively. Vietnam, Singapore, the Philippines, and Australia, although holding a small share of the market, are gaining ground in some commodities against other foreign suppliers as their average annual growth rates since 1975 have been 56, 28, 23 and 16 percent respectively.

The three major U.S. horticultural products shipped to Hong Kong--are oranges, apples and table grapes--accounted for 60 percent of the value of U.S. exports in 1983. Over the last 5 years, orange and apple exports have grown at annual rates exceeding 14 percent, while table grape sales rose by 12 percent annually until declining by one-third in 1983. U.S. exporters dominate all three of these markets with an 81, 65 and 77 percent market share for imported oranges, apples and table grapes respectively. China, the major competitor in the orange and apple market, has not increased exports to Hong Kong as rapidly as U.S. exporters, despite the significantly lower prices offered by Chinese exporters. Australia and South Africa appear to be a greater long-term threat since their orange exports to Hong Kong are growing rapidly. U.S. apple exports are maintaining a healthy

growth while all of the competitors are suffering losses in sales. Grape exports rose continuously until 1983. U.S. grape exporters, although still dominant in the Hong Kong market, are facing increased competition from Thailand and Australia.

Other major U.S. exports include melons, canned fruit cocktail, raisins, celery, lettuce, french fries, canned corn, lemons, sweet cherries, plums, prunes, catsup and, to wash it all down, beer. Combined, these products account for 21 percent of U.S. horticultural exports, and all but canned corn and beer are showing growth in sales. China is a major competitor in many of these markets because of its closeness to Hong Kong and relatively low prices. For example, average unit import values of Chinese fresh vegetables, raisins, lemons and beer are 65, 33, 59 and 38 percent below those offered by U.S. exporters. Yet U.S. exporters remain dominant in all but the fresh vegetable market and growth rates have equaled or exceeded those of Chinese exporters in all four markets.

Processed products have the greatest growth potential as Hong Kong citizens, with their high per capita incomes, show an increasing preference for convenience goods. Imports of these products have grown at a faster rate than imports of non-processed products. U.S. exporters can be especially competitive in these markets since freight charges constitute a lower percentage of the product's unit value and brand awareness tends to be higher. This trend is exemplified by the success of U.S. exports of catsup, sauces, frozen french fries, wine and canned preparations, which have grown in value at average annual rates of 18, 28, 25, 37 and 55 percent over the last 5 years.

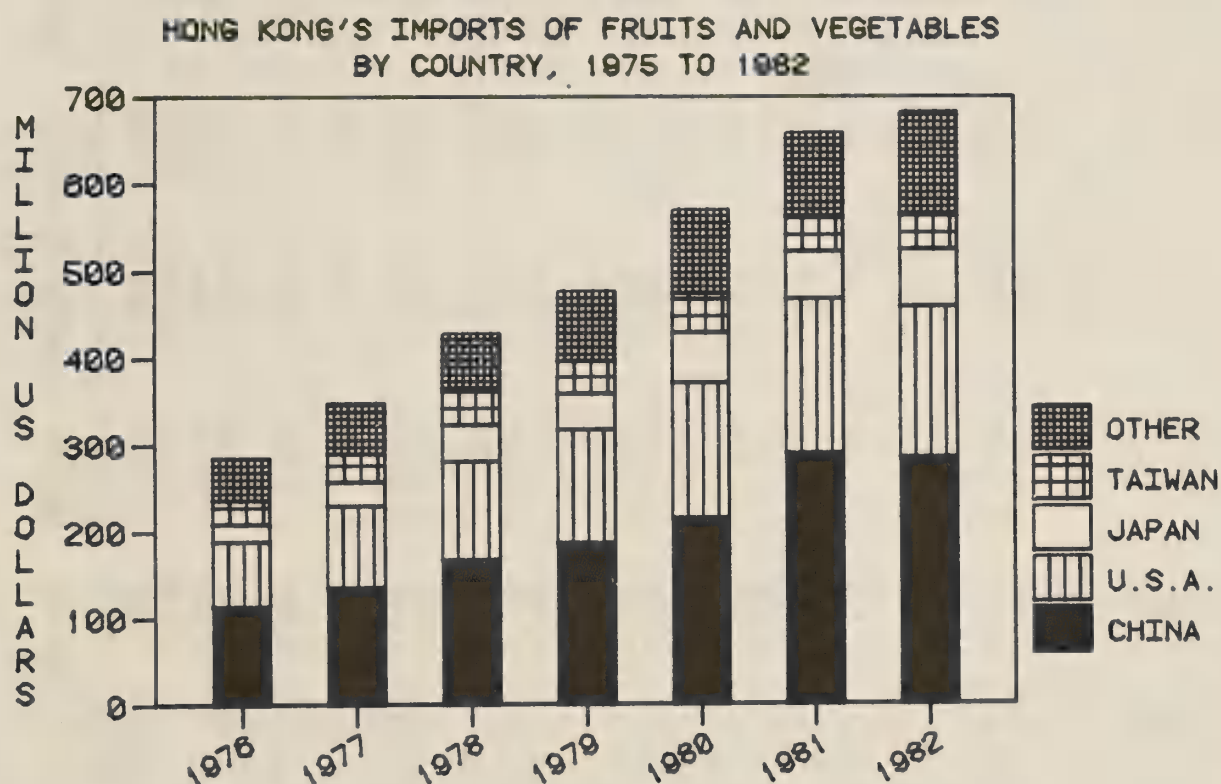
China and Hong Kong are more than trading partners; they are politically and economically entwined. China recently announced it would take the territory back from Britain in 1997. Despite assurances by China that Hong Kong's economy will remain unchanged, investors remain wary. This skepticism has contributed to the depreciation of the Hong Kong dollar against the U.S. dollar. The U.S. dollar is 36 percent higher in value today than in January 1982, effectively increasing the price of U.S. products in the colony. Increased confidence in the claims made by Chinese officials, which assert that Hong Kong will retain its free economy, is necessary to reverse this trend. With or without political and economic changes, China's position as a horticultural competitor is likely to strengthen.

The outlook for U.S. horticultural exports to Hong Kong is bright, despite increased competition in some commodity markets. Exporters offering superior quality, consistency or a product that can be differentiated in

some other manner such as having a western appeal, can expect sales growth to continue. U.S. apple exporters, although competing directly with China, have been able to increase market share and sales, proving the potential for U.S. products. Hong Kong's political future remains uncertain, but continued contraction of western style food outlets should ensure a place for U.S. horticultural exports well into the next decade.

The Foreign Agricultural Service is developing promotional programs for U.S. horticultural products in many of Hong Kong's food outlets, including the 100 7-Eleven stores expected to be in operation this year. Mailing lists of Hong Kong importers of health food products, fresh potatoes, fresh fruits and vegetables, frozen vegetables, flowers and plants, confectionary products, tree nuts, ginseng and other horticultural food products are available upon request.

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U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO HONG KONG, 1979-83

COMMODITY	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
			\$1,000							Metric Tons
Fresh Fruit.....	66,409	77,607	47,933	84,308	98,990	105,725	147,171	164,754	127,470	171,987
Oranges.....	41,337	49,740	62,902	50,752	67,457	72,011	111,067	117,590	87,327	127,274
Apples.....	8,249	10,021	16,764	11,367	14,215	15,674	17,435	28,553	19,411	26,922
Grapes.....	7,707	8,222	9,384	12,617	8,804	7,446	7,966	8,049	10,482	6,897
Lemons.....	2,708	2,591	2,135	2,952	3,344	3,834	4,423	4,532	4,291	5,397
Melons.....	2,584	2,442	2,135	3,289	3,147	6,933	5,320	4,387	6,716	4,864
Canned Fruit.....	3,330	3,769	2,793	4,581	3,935	4,155	4,445	2,901	4,949	3,863
Fruit Cocktail.....	1,729	2,435	1,095	2,651	2,340	2,236	3,132	1,417	2,873	2,491
Dried Fruit.....	2,416	2,614	2,740	2,087	2,805	1,222	1,332	1,272	1,184	1,742
Raisins.....	1,280	1,549	1,621	989	1,559	298	252	189	114	416
Frozen Fruit.....	107	279	82	42	41	91	155	45	22	25
Fruit Juices..1/.....	2,573	3,069	3,327	3,656	3,812	799	1,514	1,768	2,075	2,347
Citrus.....	2,015	2,133	2,122	2,460	2,936	584	1,168	1,233	1,441	1,871
Noncitrus.....	558	936	1,205	1,196	876	215	346	535	634	476
Fresh or Chilled Vegetables..	8,372	10,653	12,538	12,617	11,174	21,668	25,922	27,701	35,182	31,863
Celery.....	1,435	1,720	2,240	2,362	2,059	4,598	5,394	6,235	7,568	6,467
Lettuce.....	3,623	4,387	5,078	6,125	5,681	8,782	10,277	12,299	19,237	18,444
Tomatoes.....	1,322	1,783	2,074	1,865	1,162	2,470	3,125	3,149	2,990	1,812
Canned Vegetables.....	4,396	4,377	5,127	5,223	5,429	6,475	5,632	5,927	6,087	5,988
Catsup and Chile Sauce.....	1,178	1,659	1,809	2,285	2,319	1,762	2,383	2,115	2,674	2,481
Corn.....	1,860	739	1,726	1,205	1,270	3,061	1,181	2,116	1,574	1,638
Frozen Vegetables.....	2,390	3,759	3,484	3,870	3,895	4,154	5,398	4,803	5,331	5,733
French Fries.....	1,048	2,045	1,926	2,212	2,551	1,754	2,590	2,952	3,289	3,738
Dehydrated Vegetables.....	111	197	149	147	167	78	124	63	74	84
Tree Nuts.....	1,379	1,584	2,583	2,053	2,009	435	684	621	547	639
Other.....	11,696	16,108	15,330	13,460	13,495	4,543	4,466	5,005	5,511	6,783
Beer.....	4,536	7,151	6,094	4,723	3,519	3,407	4,948	3,762	2,644	1,681
Soups.....	2,191	2,452	2,708	2,216	2,764	3,061	2,800	2,932	2,503	2,762
Canned Preparations.....	386	616	864	910	2,203	347	425	722	823	2,208
TOTAL.....	105,763	126,458	148,221	135,333	148,899	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Thousand gallons.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

HONG KONG WINE MARKET

Century-old beverages of the Chinese, rice and herbal wines, have traditionally been served in Hong Kong as a part of meals, feasts and entertainment in ethnic and religious rituals. However, the traditional consumption of rice wines and medicated herbal wines is beginning to wane as the growing appreciation and consumption of western grape wines influences the Hong Kong consumer. This trend is expected to continue as the consumer becomes more affluent and adapts increasingly to a western lifestyle.

With the increasing number of young executives returning from their educations in America, Australia and Britain, a great potential exists in Hong Kong for market development of table wines. About 3.2 million liters of still wine were imported into Hong Kong in 1982. France, Australia, and the Federal Republic of Germany together supplied 70 percent of these imports. The United States supplied 224,000 liters, or only 5 percent of the imports. However, this volume was about eight times the quantity imported six years earlier.

There are currently nine wine merchants importing 14 U.S. wines into Hong Kong. Only licensed persons are allowed in the importation, exportation, manufacture, storage, sale, supply and possession of alcoholic beverages at licensed premises according to the Hong Kong Government Ordinance on Dutiable Commodities. All breweries, distilleries, dealers, and retailers of wine have to apply for a license from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise. Removal of imported wines and liquors from vessels and aircraft requires a removal permit and proof that all appropriate duties are paid. Import duties are as follows:

<u>Wines and Spirits</u>	<u>H.K. \$ per liter 1/</u>
Champagne and other sparkling wines.....	30.00
Still wines not more than 15 per cent alcohol by volume.....	17.00
Still wines above 15 per cent alcohol by volume.....	20.00
Still wines not more than 15 per cent alcohol by volume imported in casks.....	12.00

1/ On February 24, 1984, one Hong Kong dollar was equivalent to U.S. \$0.1285.

U.S. wines are priced competitively with French and German wines in Hong Kong. However, American wines suffer from the preference in Hong Kong for European wines based on habit and imagined status appeal rather than quality. Efforts in promotion and advertisement are necessary to build a stylish image for U.S. wines to reap the benefits of this fast growing wine market.

U.S. WINE TRADE

U.S. grape wine imports have increased dramatically in recent years, while exports, after peaking in 1981, have fallen. European producers are experiencing large crushes and declining consumption and thus, are utilizing export markets as an outlet for their surpluses. However, the U.S. wine industry is under increasing pressure from large domestic crushes also, and is greatly concerned about rising imports, which have now captured a fourth of the domestic market. A strong dollar has further exacerbated the situation by making imported wines less expensive to consumers, while making exports more costly to foreign buyers.

Grape wine imports into the United States were up about 6 percent in 1983, following a 7-percent increase a year earlier. Total U.S. grape wine imports of less than 14 percent alcohol content (more than four-fifths of the U.S. wine business is concentrated in this category) in 1983 were a record 421 million liters valued at \$614 million, about double 1977 imports of 210 million liters valued at \$290 million.

Italy is the largest supplier to the U.S. market and has accounted for most of the rise in imports. Imports of Italian grape wines (under 14 percent alcohol content and excluding champagne-type wines) increased from 36 million liters valued at \$37 million in 1974 to 240 million liters valued at \$243 million in 1983. Imports of French wines have also risen dramatically over the past decade, amounting to 84 million liters valued at \$211 million in 1983, compared with 1974 imports of 26 million liters valued at \$57 million. Other large suppliers of grape wines are West Germany and Portugal. German wine shipments to the U.S. have also been undergoing an expansionary trend, but imports of Portuguese wines have declined over the years. Italian wines are priced considerably below those from other origins, and this has contributed to their popularity among U.S. consumers.

In recent years, imports of Italian wine have continued to increase but at a decreasing rate, while imports from France and West Germany have accelerated rapidly. The unit dollar value of Italian wine imports has remained relatively steady, while the unit values of French and German wines have been declining, but are still about two and a half times higher than that of Italian wines.

U.S. imports of champagne and other sparkling wines in 1983 jumped by nearly a third over a year earlier to 42 million liters valued at \$173 million, reflecting larger shipments by Italy, France, and Spain. Again, the low price of Italian sparkling wine placed it in greater demand. Italy accounted for one-half of the 1983 imports, followed by France and Spain with a 23 percent share each. A decade ago, U.S. imports of sparkling wines from all origins were only 6.5 million liters valued at \$19 million.

U.S. imports of sherry in 1983 were 8 million liters valued at \$27.4 million, about unchanged from a year earlier, while vermouth imports rose slightly to 10.5 million liters valued at \$17.2 million. Spain supplied most of the sherry, and Italy was the largest source of vermouth imports.

The United States is a growing market for wine, with both total and per capita consumption steadily trending upward. As only 7 percent of the population consumes two-thirds of all wine sold in the United States, there is an excellent potential to expand domestic consumption. However, a slow domestic economy and the global economic recession have dampened the expansionary trend in U.S. wine sales.

U.S. wine exports are small, accounting for only about 2 percent of domestic output. However, U.S. wines are gaining acceptance in world markets and are gradually meeting the competition from long established European wines. Technical barriers to imports of U.S. wines into the European Community have been greatly simplified or removed through an agreement signed last July by the United States and the EC Commission. The agreement spells out understandings on a long list of technical regulatory requirements covering such areas as enological practices, certification, and geographic designations. U.S. wine exports to the EC may improve as a result. U.S. exports of wines to the EC in 1983 were \$10.1 million, compared with \$11.8 million in 1982.

Total U.S. wine exports in 1983 were 28.8 million liters valued at \$32 million, down 17 percent from a year earlier and 29 percent below the record 1981 level of 40.7 million liters valued at \$42 million. The decline in exports is attributed to a strong dollar and increased competition from lower-priced European wines, as well as to the global economic recession.

Canada is by far the largest export market for U.S. wines, accounting for nearly half of the total, followed by the United Kingdom with a 15-percent share. Other important markets for U.S. wines are Japan, the Bahamas, Colombia, West Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, and Belgium. Most U.S. shipments to Canada are bulk wines for blending and bottling, while exports to other countries are mostly bottled wines. France and Italy are our chief competitors in the Canadian market, as well as in most other principal overseas markets. Recently, the Provincial Government of Quebec approved major changes in its wine regulation which could favorably affect U.S. sales to Canada (see Horticultural Products Review, January 1984).

Although U.S. wine exports to Canada have fallen sharply during the past 2 years, shipments to Japan continue to grow and the U.K. market continues to respond well in spite of the current exchange rate situation. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the Wine Institute continue to work together in efforts to promote U.S. wine sales abroad through wine tastings and shows in several countries where a potential market exists.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF STILL WINE, 1974-83
(GRAPE 14 PERCENT OR LESS ALCOHOL) 1/

Country of origin	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Quantity (Million Liters)										
EC:										
Italy.....	36.2	45.0	66.6	91.5	149.2	163.5	205.4	226.6	238.6	240.1
France.....	26.0	28.1	38.4	43.7	52.9	48.8	43.1	57.0	68.3	84.3
Germany.....	19.9	23.1	33.2	39.4	52.2	44.2	44.1	49.3	50.0	57.0
Other EC (10).....	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0
Total EC (10).....	85.9	98.8	139.8	176.7	257.6	259.6	294.8	336.1	360.6	385.4
Other:										
Spain.....	29.6	15.8	5.7	5.3	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.0
Portugal.....	32.1	25.4	21.0	21.7	23.7	22.5	21.5	20.3	19.1	17.3
Other.....	9.3	4.5	4.8	6.0	7.6	7.3	10.4	10.2	11.5	12.9
Total World.....	156.9	144.5	171.3	209.7	295.3	295.9	332.9	372.1	396.9	420.6
Percent EC of total...	54.7	68.4	81.6	84.3	87.2	87.7	88.6	90.3	90.9	91.6
Value (Millions of Dollars)										
EC:										
Italy.....	36.9	44.7	58.4	83.4	146.2	181.5	241.4	229.8	238.8	243.4
France.....	57.0	65.0	92.6	104.6	159.4	164.7	141.0	172.9	188.6	211.2
Germany.....	29.3	33.4	47.7	65.7	98.7	89.7	94.1	97.3	98.5	103.3
Other EC (10).....	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.8	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.1	6.1	5.8
Total (10).....	127.6	145.9	200.1	255.5	408.1	439.8	478.8	502.1	532.0	563.7
Other:										
Spain.....	20.6	11.1	4.6	4.6	6.2	8.5	9.9	9.0	9.2	8.2
Portugal.....	33.0	27.3	23.0	23.6	26.9	31.1	32.7	30.8	28.7	23.6
Other.....	9.1	4.3	5.4	6.2	9.2	10.1	14.4	18.1	16.1	18.5
Total World.....	190.3	188.6	233.1	289.9	450.4	489.5	535.8	560.0	586.0	614.0
Percent EC of total...	67.1	77.4	85.8	88.1	90.6	89.8	89.4	89.7	90.8	91.8

1/ Includes TSUSA Nos. 167.3020, 167.3040, 167.3200, 167.3005, 167.3015, 167.3025, 167.3030, 167.3045, and 167.3060.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CHAMPAGNE AND OTHER SPARKLING WINES, 1974-83

Country of origin	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Quantity (Million Liters)</u>										
EC:										
Italy.....	3.6	4.2	5.5	6.4	9.1	8.8	10.3	14.6	16.9	20.7
France.....	2.5	2.6	3.6	4.1	6.1	6.7	5.5	7.4	7.1	9.9
Germany.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3
Other EC (10).....	0.1	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total EC (10).....	6.5	7.0	9.4	10.8	15.8	16.2	16.7	23.0	25.1	32.2
Other:										
Spain.....	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.5	6.2	9.5
Portugal.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.3
Total World.....	6.8	7.3	9.7	11.1	16.3	17.2	18.4	29.0	31.6	42.0
Percent EC of total..	95.6	95.9	96.9	97.3	96.9	94.2	90.8	79.3	79.4	76.7
<u>Value (Millions of Dollars)</u>										
EC:										
Italy.....	5.2	6.6	8.1	10.0	17.1	19.3	26.0	38.5	46.	58.21
France.....	12.5	13.6	18.7	23.0	38.8	51.0	51.3	76.5	66.6	90.2
Germany.....	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.1
Other EC (10).....	0.2	0.1	---	---	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0
Total (10).....	18.6	20.8	27.5	33.8	57.3	72.0	79.4	117.7	116.6	152.5
Other:										
Spain.....	---	---	---	---	0.5	1.3	2.7	6.7	12.9	19.5
Portugal.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
Other.....	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.6
Total World.....	19.1	21.2	27.8	34.3	58.2	73.8	82.5	126.6	130.3	172.7
Percent EC of total..	97.4	98.1	98.9	98.5	98.5	97.6	96.2	92.9	89.5	88.3

1/ Includes TSUSA Nos. 167.1020 and 167.1040.

--Denotes less than 50,000 liters or less than \$50,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

March 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. WINE TRADE

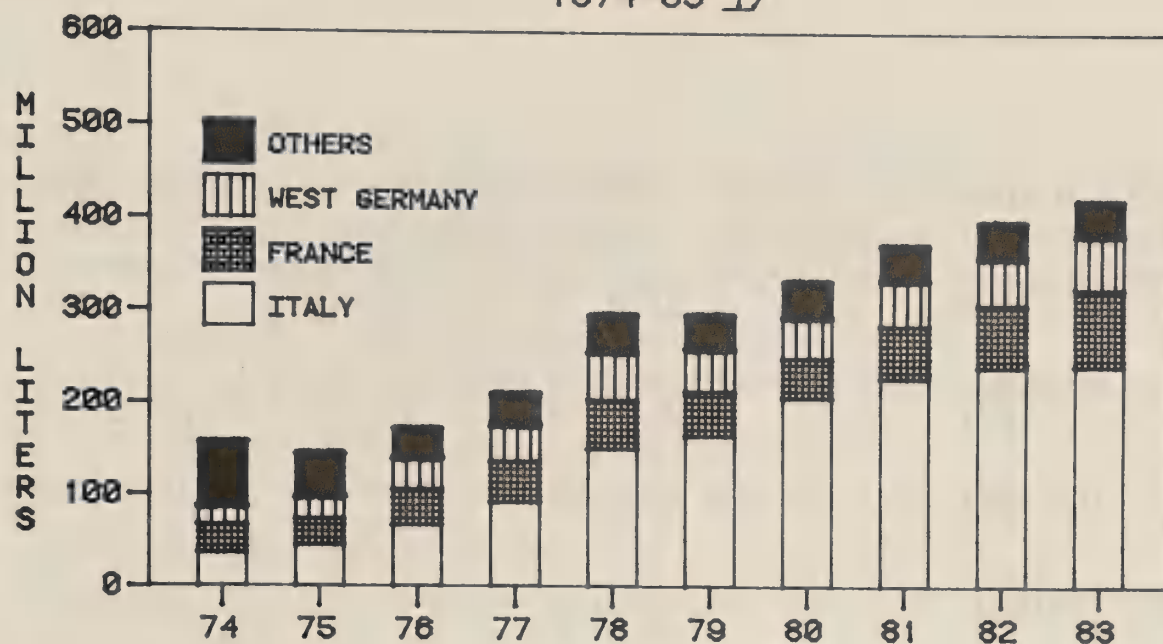
U.S. EXPORTS OF WINE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
1982/83 1/

Country of Destination	1982		1983	
	<u>1,000</u> <u>liters</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>liters</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Canada.....	16,946	10,673	13,783	8,300
United Kingdom.....	4,458	7,461	4,464	6,852
Japan.....	1,053	1,942	1,574	2,494
Bahamas.....	949	1,237	878	1,092
Belgium.....	853	1,175	825	1,485
Germany, West.....	944	1,632	494	889
Netherlands Antilles.....	867	1,414	605	970
Leeward and Windward Islands..	565	1,076	676	1,058
Colombia <u>2/</u>	1,097	1,181	653	754
Panama.....	591	747	564	785
Trinidad and Tobago.....	438	651	533	826
Others.....	5,803	9,155	3,754	6,628
Total.....	34,564	38,344	28,803	32,133

1/ Mostly grape wines. Includes tariff classifications Nos. 167.3100, 167.4300 and 167.5140. 2/ Includes cider.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

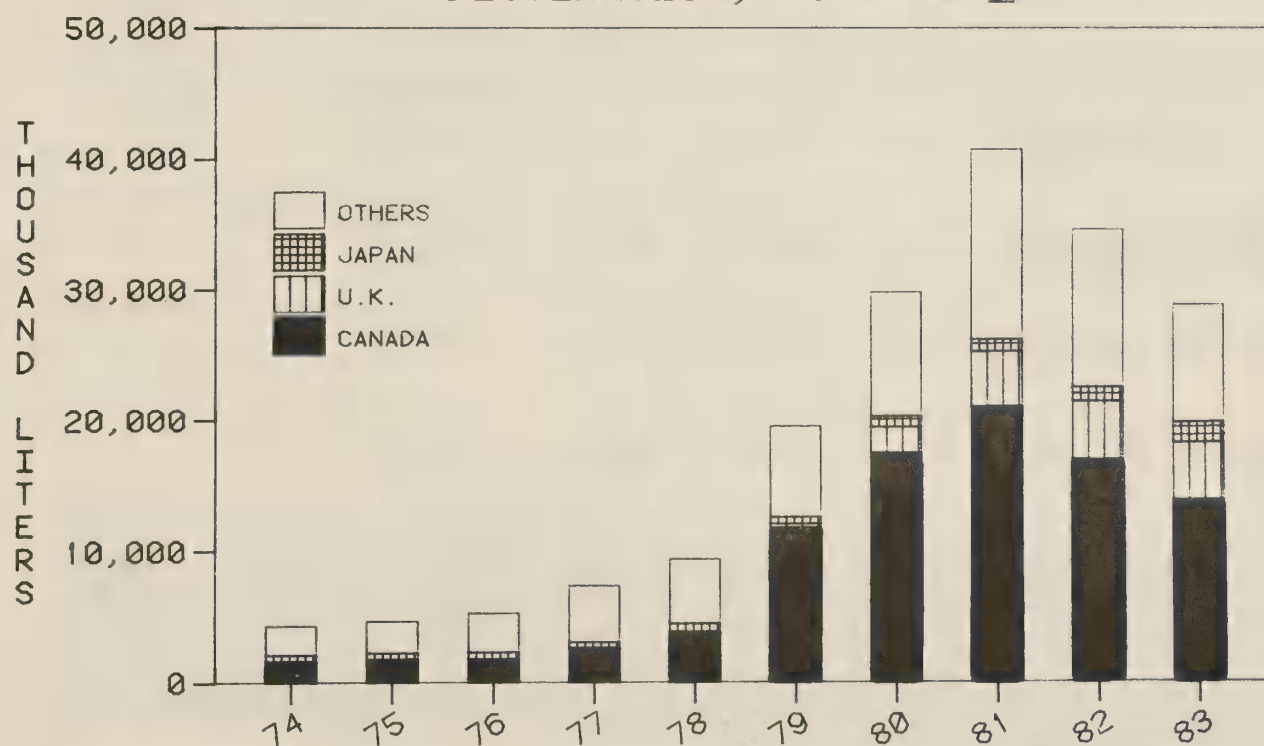
U.S. WINE IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1974-83 1/



1/ GRAPE WINE UNDER 14% ALCOHOL.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

U.S. WINE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1974-83 1/



1/ MOSTLY GRAPE WINES, EXCLUDING CIDER.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	PERCENT
BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	PERCENT
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	315	368	2,046	2,124	17	9	456	456	+15
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,941	1,749	17,461	17,461	-9	-5	111	111	-157
BELGIUM-LUX.....	24	37	395	396	50	50	1	1	0
FRANCE.....	70	28	1,230	1,010	-18	-18	3	3	-82
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	465	314	3,087	2,444	-33	-21	262	262	-244
IRELAND.....	835	960	9,386	8,686	-15	-7	72	72	-90
ITALY.....	15	121	121	121	35	35	90	90	0
NETHERLANDS.....	162	101	1,780	1,471	-17	-17	15	15	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	385	304	2,740	3,408	-21	-24	122	122	+6
OTHER EUROPE.....	40	11	359	218	-98	-13	16	16	-62
FINLAND.....	52	45	1,625	1,597	-12	-12	19	19	-66
SWEDEN.....	142	132	2,742	1,982	-7	-23	426	426	-36
OTHER.....	63	25	1,162	1,292	-59	+11	910	910	+53
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,237	1,962	22,280	22,280	-12	-9	27	27	-74
LATIN AMERICA.....	25	17	507	277	-33	-43	1	1	-98
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	2	10	61	41	-33	-43	31	31	-20
HONG KONG.....	688	1,351	6,355	7,795	+96	+42	257	257	+60
JAPAN.....	638	835	4,910	4,910	0	0	687	687	+13
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3,965	4,544	38,403	37,495	-15	-2	400	400	+26
WORLD TOTAL.....	6	2	429	294	-61	-32	252	252	-22
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	923	787	7,554	8,759	+15	+15	1,056	1,056	+12
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	3	9	70	83	+215	+15	73	73	+4
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	2	11	22	+96	+2	47	47	+8
FRANCE.....	36	11	1,509	1,509	-35	-15	296	296	+28
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	437	402	3,738	4,271	+100	+100	106	106	+13
ITALY.....	1	1	2	2	0	0	269	269	+17
NETHERLANDS.....	13	96	556	604	+255	+7	123	123	+65
UNITED KINGDOM.....	108	168	1,467	1,571	+56	+7	493	493	+107
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	-100	-100	47	47	-75
FINLAND.....	1	3	3	3	0	0	102	102	+2
SWEDEN.....	10	10	40	40	0	0	157	157	-31
OTHER.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1,860	1,860	-87
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	10	67	190	+947	+182	19	19	+3
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	5	68	65	-364	-3	199	199	-85
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	223	223	-14
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	231	231	+1
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1,855	1,855	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	311	26	1,981	1,235	-75	-38	40	40	+52
WORLD TOTAL.....	318	97	2,690	1,852	-69	-26	59	59	+87
ALMONDS, PREP. OR PRES JULY 1									
CANADA.....	58	125	930	602	+116	-35	4,083	4,083	-45
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	923	787	7,554	8,759	+15	+15	4,310	4,310	+84
BELGIUM-LUX.....	3	9	70	83	+215	+15	1,191	1,191	+17
FRANCE.....	36	11	1,509	1,509	-35	-15	1,191	1,191	+17
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	437	402	3,738	4,271	+100	+100	361	361	+9
ITALY.....	1	1	2	2	0	0	1,359	1,359	-2
NETHERLANDS.....	13	96	556	604	+255	+7	1,359	1,359	-2
UNITED KINGDOM.....	108	168	1,467	1,571	+56	+7	515	515	+104
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	-100	-100	1,555	1,555	+165
FINLAND.....	10	10	40	40	0	0	641	641	+143
SWEDEN.....	20	20	126	135	+100	+8	522	522	+170
OTHER.....	1,002	827	8,450	9,484	+18	+7	533	533	-51
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1,002	827	8,450	9,484	+18	+7	2,006	2,006	+31
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1,437	1,437	+4
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	7,722	7,722	+4
HONG KONG.....	10	69	14	28	+70	+104	1,296	1,296	-38
JAPAN.....	222	29	1,625	1,421	-12	-15	225	225	-71
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	145	238	1,667	1,460	-99	-69	329	329	+89
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,449	1,546	12,038	14,014	+7	+15	174	174	+68
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG 1)									
CANADA.....	112	171	1,676	1,676	+53	-7	4,985	4,985	+42
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	134	2,640	16,340	19,323	+18	+18	2,426	2,426	+15
BELGIUM-LUX.....	36	36	412	208	-49	-49	510	510	-51
FRANCE.....	9	12	545	329	-100	-47	2,632	2,632	-55
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1,534	8,320	8,772	8,772	0	0	1,437	1,437	+4
GREECE.....	56	37	4,630	3,902	-35	-13	1,296	1,296	-38
NETHERLANDS.....	69	517	4,014	4,264	+648	+5	329	329	+89
UNITED KINGDOM.....	515	224	896	896	0	0	1,785	1,785	+68
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1,278	1,278	+54
FINLAND.....	29	29	32	32	0	0	4,985	4,985	+42
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	2,426	2,426	+15
SWEDEN.....	515	9,230	5,724	5,724	0	0	510	510	-51
TOTAL EUROPE.....	134	3,155	28,538	25,655	-10	-10	2,426	2,426	+15
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	1,296	1,296	-38
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	329	329	+89
HONG KONG.....	129	168	762	762	0	0	1,785	1,785	+68
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	376	3,494	32,769	29,660	-829	-12	4,985	4,985	+42

COMMODITY/COUNTRY		JANUARY		SEASON		JANUARY		CHANGE	
AND		1983		1983		1984		1984	
BEGINNING OF SEASON		1983		1984		1984		1984	
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)									
TOTAL		38	259	225	-100	-13			
BELGIUM-LUX.		3	11	78					
DENMARK-LUX.		3	4	3	***				
GERMANY, FED. REP.		5	5	31	***				
GREECE		---	---	1	---	-100			
ITALY		---	35	68	---	-103			
NETHERLANDS		---	68	69	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM		---	16	1	---	-95			
OTHER EUROPE		---	---	6	---	+17			
FINLAND		---	3	10	-100	---			
NORWAY		3	32	5	---	---			
OTHER		2	9	19	+163	-74			
TOTAL EUROPE		17	267	123	+61	-54			
LATIN AMERICA		14	---	155	-100	-5			
BENIN		5	8	52	---	---			
BENIN AND CARIBBEAN		2	---	32	11	-100	-65		
HONG KONG		1	---	32	42	+63	+33		
JAPAN		---	---	673	417	-39	-39		
OTHER COUNTRIES		95	58	1,469	936	-52	-31		
WORLD TOTAL		162	78	4,950	4,534	-7	---		
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)									
CANADA		583	503	4,950	4,534	-7	---		
TOTAL COUNTRIES		86	835	994	2,413	+710	+115		
BELGIUM-LUX.		---	---	---	---	---	---		
DENMARK		13	46	26	---	---	---		
FRANCE		76	25	226	---	+805	---		
GERMANY, FED. REP.		28	305	369	898	+985	+187		
GREECE		---	---	---	105	---	---		
ITALY		275	---	---	345	---	---		
NETHERLANDS		31	9	411	444	-71	+3		
UNITED KINGDOM		27	2	59	19	-92	-65		
OTHER EUROPE		---	---	---	---	---	---		
FINLAND		---	---	---	86	---	---		
NORWAY		---	---	---	46	---	---		
JAPAN		48	62	534	534	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE		135	772	1,078	3,076	+733	+137		
LATIN AMERICA		16	4	158	132	-78	-12		
BENIN		26	23	162	150	-12	-3		
BENIN AND CARIBBEAN		1	2	7	11	+172	+5		
HONG KONG		1	47	102	402	---	+285		
JAPAN		51	27	223	232	-47	---		
OTHER COUNTRIES		772	1,377	6,675	9,537	+78	+2		
WORLD TOTAL		---	---	---	---	---	---		
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.									
CANADA		---	18	368	534	---	+5		
TOTAL COUNTRIES		4	4	1,536	74	---	-100		
BELGIUM-LUX.		---	---	---	---	---	---		
DENMARK		---	---	---	1	---	---		
FRANCE		---	---	16	---	---	-100		
GERMANY, FED. REP.		---	---	670	---	---	-100		
NETHERLANDS		---	2	---	2	---	+335		
UNITED KINGDOM		---	1	85	76	---	---		
OTHER EUROPE		---	---	---	5	---	+127		
FINLAND		---	---	---	6	---	---		
NORWAY		---	---	---	4	---	---		
SWEDEN		---	---	---	---	---	---		
OTHER		---	---	---	---	---	---		
TOTAL EUROPE		---	---	---	---	---	-103		
LATIN AMERICA		---	---	---	---	---	---		
BENIN		29	---	1,405	90	---	-94		
BENIN AND CARIBBEAN		1	---	---	---	-100	-5		
HONG KONG		11	---	37	37	---	---		
JAPAN		---	---	38	38	-74	-2		
OTHER COUNTRIES		78	110	448	950	+42	+41		
WORLD TOTAL		14	90	1,681	224	+74	+33		
132		215	2,620	1,376	+63	+3	---		

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JANUARY AND JULY-JANUARY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	CHANGE FROM 1983 JAN-BOS- JAN
----- (IN METRIC TONS) ----- : PERCENT									
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)									
CANADA.....	2	144	99	-100	-31		129,885	55,382	147,311 -57 -56
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	7	42	---	+13		241,458	334,356	454,750 +38 +6
FRANCE.....	---	---	13	---	+145		191,430	328,107	389,875 +71 +6
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	2	8	---	+315		49,765	59,765	52,433 -100 -12
GREECE.....	---	5	---	---	-67		---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	24	---	---	---		3,494	4,434	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	3	---	---		66	66	66 +161 +44
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	1	---	---	+447		---	---	---
FINLAND.....	27	41	---	-100	-100		---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	4	23	16	-92	-33		---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	31	102	57	-76	-44		4,917	2,157	672
LATIN AMERICA.....	12	5	64	-53	-81		73,103	5,615	44,491
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	12	107	5	-92	-92		16,568	20,648	18,904 -92 -39
HONG KONG.....	3	13	25	+165	-16		16,405	215,175	131,458 +25 -39
JAPAN.....	---	---	13	---	-16		3,453	73,043	44,904 +92 +33
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	45	105	31	-100	-16		13,432	59,532	60,106 +91 +33
WORLD TOTAL.....	93	160	512	+133	-7		131,970	685,538	486,538 +6 -22
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)							617,928	1,086,639	1,387,999 -3 -28
CANADA.....	---	---	13	---	+804		99,105	17,473	352,050
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	38	326	---	+22		78,252	105,015	154,936
FRANCE.....	---	---	18	---	+130		37,065	97,545	101,010
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	6	---	---		---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	1	---	---		---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	37	---	---		---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	262	---	+1		---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	38	259	---	+1		---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	13	---	-221		---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	13	---	-53		---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	17	---	-55		78,252	107,085	163,131
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	57	---	-55		7,078	19,426	53,698
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	417	---	-6		---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	15	-72	-80		4,006	19,409	25,543 +294 +32
HONG KONG.....	---	---	2	---	-7		1,018	4,006	19,409
JAPAN.....	---	---	17	---	+26		25,056	93,651	79,701 -15 -13
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	39	---	+405		219,487	175,018	702,612
WORLD TOTAL.....	34	68	944	+90	-5		---	---	---
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)							188,430	116,765	1,491,136
CANADA.....	63	40	565	-38	+26		---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,410	2,669	15,722	+89	+55		---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	631	---	+167		---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	212	+135	+75		---	---	---
GREECE.....	---	---	3,759	+14	+16		---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	5,111	+137	+121		---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION PAS/ISDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,

[illegible]

CHOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)		IN METRIC TONS)		PERCENT	
CANADA.....	---	43	17	---	-61
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	69	40	205	286	-41
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	15	32	36	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	-100
FRANCE.....	4	4	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	35	16	55	161	-53
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	-100
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	30	5	53	32	-93
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	4	12	21	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	-82
TOTAL EUROPE.....	50	17	50	32	-66
LATIN AMERICA.....	119	57	256	316	-35
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	81	91	130	1,336	-72
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	6	13	16	---	-27
WORLD TOTAL.....	52	17	79	101	-67
---	252	1,109	1,687	-32	-52
UNIONS, FRESH (OCT 1).....					
CANADA.....	3,552	13,770	20,792	88	+51
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	129	58	160	126	-55
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	129	58	160	125	-55
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	129	58	160	126	-55
LATIN AMERICA.....	278	291	1,783	2,178	-5
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	60	84	606	547	-39
HONG KONG.....	178	176	2,557	2,812	-1
JAPAN.....	377	1,801	1,657	9,496	+377
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	88	119	1,197	2,512	+36
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,662	9,421	21,659	38,057	+98
PREMUM FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1).....					
CANADA.....	---	47	47	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	97	---	257	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	187	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	18	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	79	---	95	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	29	66	29	66	+136
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	29	177	29	347	+501
HONG KONG.....	238	503	5	-100	-99
JAPAN.....	193	304	677	1,050	+68
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	138	383	1,466	1,560	+178
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,132	3,403	14,798	14,798	---
---	212	533	1,178	1,466	+152
---	3,941	4,847	15,766	19,466	+23
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1).....					
CANADA.....	2,396	2,548	8,845	8,487	+6
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	30	---	154	67	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	38	---	38	10	-73
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	64	677	353	1,813	+966
JAPAN.....	220	131	1,064	976	-31
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	64	250	263	1,485	+29
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,822	3,450	10,762	11,668	+72

STATISTES, FRESH (OCT 1)
CANADA.....
TOTAL C-TEN.....
OTHER EUROPE.....
SWEDEN.....
OTHER.....
TOTAL EUROPE.....
LATIN AMERICA.....
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....
HONG KONG.....
OTHER COUNTRIES.....
WORLD TOTAL.....

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,

[illegible]

			(IN METRIC TONS)	PERCENT
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)				
CANADA.....	6	11	4	-89
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	50	104		-5
BELGIUM-LUX.....	4		102	-22
DENMARK.....	2			-83
FRANCE.....	5			-68
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	38	55	46
GREECE.....	---	2	2	---
IRELAND.....	---	1	1	163
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	38	93	36	-84
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	19	5	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	1	---	---
ZAMBIA.....	---	---	---	---
AFRICA.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	6	14	146	+81
TOTAL EUROPE.....	56	212	249	+9
LATIN AMERICA.....	36	61	110	70
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	2	---	---
HONG KONG.....	13	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	52	18	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2	7	72	-66
WORLD TOTAL.....	164	147	501	+81
			470	-11
LEMON OIL (NOV 1).....				
CANADA.....	---	1	3	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	5	38	158	+67
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	---	10	+98
DENMARK.....	---	1	---	---
FRANCE.....	1	---	2	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	2	---	---
Ireland.....	2	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	2	11	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	---	2	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	35	12	+394
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	1	123	---
OTHER.....	1	---	1	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	6	38	159	+534
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	2	16	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---
ACADE.....	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	5	16	14	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	67	27	+211
WORLD TOTAL.....	12	125	216	---
			417	+927
MOPS (SEPT 1).....				
CANADA.....	113	233	930	461
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	134	17	263	766
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	113	17	175	665
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	21	---	87	99
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	134	17	263	773
LATIN AMERICA.....	350	231	1,600	582
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	11	26	93	123
JAPAN.....	62	136	316	338
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	153	56	664	189
WORLD TOTAL.....	823	699	3,868	2,382
				-15

----- (IN GALLONS) -----

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

JANUARY AND SEASON-JANUARY 1984, WITH COMPARISONS						CHANGE	FROM 1983
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JANUARY		SEASON-		JANUARY		
	1983	1984	1983	1984	JAN:803-	JAN	
	------(IN METRIC TONS)-----						PERCENT
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)							
CANADA.....	46	108	46	108	+137	+137	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	9	104	9	104	***	***	
DENMARK.....	1	---	1	---	-100	-100	
FRANCE.....	---	25	---	25	***	***	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	4	58	4	58	***	***	
ITALY.....	2	2	2	2	---	---	
NETHERLANDS.....	1	---	1	---	-100	-100	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	2	19	2	19	+802	+802	
OTHER EUROPE							
FINLAND.....	6	3	6	3	-57	-57	
SWEDEN.....	2	2	2	2	+16	+16	
OTHER.....	12	7	12	7	-44	-44	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	29	115	29	115	+297	+297	
LATIN AMERICA.....	18	1	18	1	-96	-96	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	-100	-100	
JAPAN.....	11	17	11	17	+65	+65	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	79	48	79	48	-39	-39	
WORLD TOTAL.....	182	290	182	290	+59	+59	
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)...							
CANADA.....	133	296	133	296	+123	+123	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	475	679	475	679	+43	+43	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	20	---	20	***	***	
DENMARK.....	13	19	13	19	+46	+46	
FRANCE.....	31	6	31	6	-82	-82	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	157	194	157	194	+24	+24	
IRELAND.....	5	18	5	18	+250	+250	
ITALY.....	18	8	18	8	-56	-56	
NETHERLANDS.....	68	73	68	73	+7	+7	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	183	342	183	342	+86	+86	
OTHER EUROPE							
FINLAND.....	68	20	68	20	-70	-70	
NORWAY.....	14	37	14	37	+163	+163	
SWEDEN.....	62	35	62	35	-44	-44	
OTHER.....	140	172	140	172	+23	+23	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	759	943	759	943	+24	+24	
LATIN AMERICA.....	20	10	20	10	-47	-47	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	36	35	36	35	-4	-4	
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	***	***	
JAPAN.....	80	147	80	147	+83	+83	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	82	131	82	131	+59	+59	
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,111	1,564	1,111	1,564	+41	+41	
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES : (OCT 1):							
CANADA.....	21	173	171	334	+741	+95	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	544	494	1,236	2,739	-9	+122	
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	183	---	---	
DENMARK.....	---	---	18	18	---	---	
FRANCE.....	18	254	18	803	---	---	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	57	---	286	51	-100	-82	
GREECE.....	---	18	---	91	---	---	
IRELAND.....	18	18	54	93	---	+70	
NETHERLANDS.....	38	55	118	415	+48	+251	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	414	148	742	1,085	-64	+45	
OTHER EUROPE							
NORWAY.....	18	---	91	36	-100	-60	
SWEDEN.....	84	240	565	597	+187	+6	
OTHER.....	73	---	324	269	-100	-17	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	718	734	2,216	3,640	+2	+64	
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	8	169	141	---	-17	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	2	5	11	10	+122	-9	
HONG KONG.....	---	2	7	3	---	-64	
JAPAN.....	579	1,249	3,039	4,986	+116	+64	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	131	152	432	517	+17	+20	
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,451	2,323	6,045	9,631	+60	+59	
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES....							
CANADA.....	173	252	845	775	+46	-8	
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2	74	44	269	***	+515	
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	
IRELAND.....	---	---	18	36	---	+100	
NETHERLANDS.....	---	19	1	19	---	---	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	2	54	25	213	---	+767	
OTHER EUROPE							
NORWAY.....	---	9	---	9	---	---	
SWEDEN.....	---	29	---	29	---	---	
OTHER.....	---	---	3	1	---	-79	
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2	112	46	308	***	+566	
LATIN AMERICA.....	18	8	27	34	-58	+26	
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	5	---	6	1	-100	-74	
HONG KONG.....	---	4	7	21	---	+200	
JAPAN.....	54	---	90	68	-100	-24	
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	18	44	74	211	+151	+186	
WORLD TOTAL.....	270	420	1,095	1,419	+56	+30	

FEBRUARY 1984

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

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